

Title IX and Related Legislation

Title IX - Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 protects people from discrimination based on sex in education programs and activities that receive federal financial assistance.
(Institute of Education Sciences)

- One aspect of Title IX relates to equal opportunities for athletic participation and many still incorrectly assume that this is the only or primary component of Title IX legislation
- The broader perspective of our Title IX obligations involves providing educational opportunity that is free from sexual violence and sexual harassment, because sexual harassment and sexual assault can be seen through the lens of discrimination or disallowing full participation in educational opportunities. Protection from sex-based discrimination would also apply to areas such as pregnant and parenting students, etc.
- The role of colleges and universities is related to assault and harassment as obstacles to full access to education – *a civil right*; this leads to obligations somewhat different from those associated with criminal matters.
- For the purposes of Title IX (and other related legislation), sexual violence includes sexual harassment, stalking, voyeurism, exhibitionism, verbal or physical sexual-based threats or abuse, and intimate partner abuse.

Clery Act/VAWA/Campus SaVE Act – The Clery Act is the federal law requiring colleges and universities to disclose information about crime in and around their campuses.

Clery Act: Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act

VAWA: Violence Against Women Act

SaVE Act: Sexual Violence Elimination Act

- Requires that incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking be disclosed in annual campus crime statistics reports
- Requires that students or employees reporting as victims be provided with written information about their rights (criminal reporting assistance; class scheduling, employment, housing accommodations; counseling resources; investigation/disciplinary process, timelines, possible sanctions)
- Requires minimum standards for disciplinary procedures
- Requires primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees (including bystander intervention, warning signs and risk reduction)
- Requires ongoing awareness and prevention programming for students and faculty

Deadlines – applicable policies and practices in place by July 1, 2015. “Good faith efforts” prior to that date.

Barton’s Status –

- Fall 2013 – Dr. Quinn, Cathie Oshiro, Julie Knoblich & Angie Maddy attend an intensive two day ATIXA Introductory Training and Certification Course
- Summer 2014 – updated published Campus Safety, Security and Wellness Information in accordance with anticipated legislative changes
- 2014/15 – applicable orientation session and housing meetings adapted to include expanded definitions and language
- February 2015 – funds made available for Barton to join ATIXA
- February 2015 – team identified to begin reviewing and updating Barton’s policies, procedures, practices to comply with Title IX, SaVE Act, and related legislation (first meeting February 23, 2015)

On the horizon-

- Plans to review and likely purchase pre-packaged online training to meet training requirements for students and employees